INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF LIVE FISH, FERTILIZED EGGS, AND GAMETES SUSCEPTIBLE TO SPRING VIREMIA OF CARP (SVC)

I. Identification

The following fish species are considered to be susceptible to spring viremia of carp (SVC) and would need to meet the import requirements of this certificate: common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*), crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), tench (*Tinca tinca*), and sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*). Fish species that are not listed above are exempt from the specific import requirements indicated in this certificate.

Mark or circle all the relevant items:

☐ Cultured Koi Carp ☐ Goldfish ☐ Fertilized Eggs ☐ Fingerlings ☐ Other Carp

1) Latin Name/Common Name: .....

2) Age: ____ Months ____Years ____Unknown

3) Total Weight (kg): .....

OR

Total Number (x1000): .....

II. Place of Harvest

1) Country: .....

2) Zone: .....

3) Aquaculture establishment:

Name: .....

Location: .....

II.A. Origin of Consignment (If different from II)

1) Country: .....

2) Zone: .....

3) Aquaculture establishment:

Name: .....

Location: .....

III. Destination

1) Country: .....

Name: .....

Location: .....

IV. Health Certifications

Acceptable options for demonstrating that the live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes to be exported to the United States are free from SVC are indicated below.

1) The exporting country can demonstrate that it is free of SVC according to the current OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code Chapter 2.1.4., Article 2.1.4.2, and that, as far as can be determined, the live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes originate from an area or farms found to be free of all infectious and communicable disease and exposure thereto.

OR

2) The country can demonstrate that the live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes originate from premises that are in an SVC-free zone according to the current OIE Code Chapter 2.1.4., Article 2.1.4.3, or from an SVC-free aquaculture establishment as described in Article 2.1.4.4, and that, as far as can be determined, the live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes originate from an area or farms found to be free of infectious and communicable disease and exposure thereto.

OR

3) If the exporting country cannot certify to statements 1) or 2) above, then all of the certification and testing requirements described below in 3.1 through 3.6 must be met.

3.1 The live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes must originate from premises that have tested negative by virus isolation for SVC twice a year for 2 consecutive years. The sample size must be sufficient to detect, with a 95% confidence level, a 2% prevalence level of infection in the source fish population.

3.2 If these live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes do not originate from the country of export, then they must originate from a country or zone designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as free from SVC.

3.3 The certifying official of the competent authority must conduct ongoing inspections and surveillance of the farm or area of origin within 6 months before the date of export and must find the area to be free of evidence of infectious and communicable disease, as far as can be determined, and exposure thereto.

3.4 The live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes to be exported must originate on premises supplied by water from first-use spring water; spring water without fish; ozone or ultraviolet-treated surface water; well water; or bore-hole water. The water source must be free of wild carp and any other SVC-susceptible species. Springs may not be connected to a watercourse containing fish unless a natural or artificial barrier prevents the migration of fish from lower stretches of the waterway into the aquaculture establishment or its water supply.

3.5 The sample size should provide for a 95% confidence level to detect a 2% prevalence level of disease in the source fish population (typically 150 fish); at least 30 fish should be tested twice per year after 2 years of negative testing. Samples must be collected from premises when water temperatures are between 13ºC and 20ºC (or if the farm uses a geothermal water source and samples must be collected twice a year, during the month when historically the coldest annual temperatures are experienced). Fish sampled must be less than 1 year of age. Surveillance tests conducted prior to export to the United States include virus isolation, which must be conducted in cell lines susceptible to SVC virus such as *Epithelioma papulosum cyprini* (EPC) or fathead minnow (FHM) cell cultures. Cultures must be incubated at 15ºC to 25ºC with at least two serial passages and evaluation of the cell culture for cytopathic effects at a minimum of 7 days after each passage.

3.6 Surveillance samples must also be tested with a virus neutralization test with SVC antiserum or by RT-PCR for confirmation of viral cytopathic effect (CPE) tests using published methodology.

V. Testing

1) Date(s) of area sampling: .....
   Water temperature at time of sampling: .....
   Date of culture: .....
   Cell line used: .....
   Date(s) of negative test results: .....

2) Viral neutralization test with SVC antiserum or RT-PCR
   Date sample drawn: .....
   Date of negative test: .....

Competent Authority: .....

Name, Title, and Address of Certifying Official:
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.....

Stamp (Seal)

Signature: .....
Date: .....

IMPORTANT NOTE: This certificate must be completed no more than thirty days prior to shipment.